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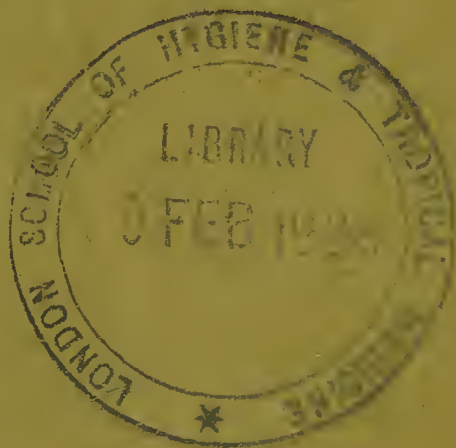
No. 1763

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

NIGERIA, 1935

*(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1668 and 1710  
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# NIGERIA

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## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1935.

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# NIGERIA

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1935.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1935 77.71 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.



8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

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## CHAPTER II.

### GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:--The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

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## NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

### Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.



14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in Pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the last two years endeavours have been made to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

15. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adoption of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

16. In the Bauchi Province the administration of Dass, an independent pagan area, has been revised and strengthened by the election of a representative council for the three main tribes to assist the Chief of Dass. Reorganisations have taken place in the Ningi (Independent) District of Bauchi Division and the Tangale-Waja (Independent) Districts of Gombe Division. In the Misau Emirate the Kare Kare of Jalam were restored to the status of a District.

17. In the Benue Province further satisfactory progress has been made in the reorganisation of the Native Administrations of the primitive tribes. In the Tiv Division the replacement of elected Tiv Village and District Headmen by councils has been effected in twenty-two of the thirty-four districts. The new system conforms with traditional Tiv sociological principles and is working satisfactorily in both its administrative and its judicial aspects. It is evident that there is now an increasing readiness on the part of the elders to co-operate as part of the machinery of Government. In Idoma Division eight units have been reorganised, with the consequent recognition of the traditional Idoma system of government, which has fortunately survived the superimposition of the alien "District Head" system. Investigations in connection with administrative development are proceeding in other parts of the province. In Ilorin Province the development of Village councils in the Emirates of Ilorin, Lafiagi and Pategi continues to make progress.

18. In the Niger Province the Gwari-Kamuku federation has not proved as successful as had been hoped and after careful investigation proposals have been approved to establish instead

two independent councils of chiefs with separate machinery for the administration of their people. Within the Kontagora Division further examination has been made of the tribal organisations.

19. In the Plateau Province the eleven Birom-speaking Independent Districts of the Jos Division have been fused into the Birom Tribal Area with seventeen tribal courts. The Wana District has been reconstituted as the Eggon Tribal Area. Other investigations are proceeding.

20. Visits were paid by many chiefs to other centres of Native Administration and these journeys, undertaken for the most part without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

### Southern Provinces.

21. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

22. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many



provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. In the Ondo and Ijebu Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

23. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

24. Steady progress in reorganisation has been maintained during the year. Of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain the recommendations for their organisation, sixty have received the final approval of Government and a further thirty-four are under consideration. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and even in the Benin Province where reorganisation was formerly viewed with disfavour by the chiefs it can now be said to have gained their support. The newly organised clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

25. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas, notably in the Warri Province, have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find

out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency towards a reduction of the numbers of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and an amalgamation of the small units into larger ones which can be given a higher degree of responsibility. In the Benin Province, other than Benin itself, where reorganisation is yet young and the people have not experience of the weakness of small units, reorganisation has resulted rather in decentralisation than unification. In the Owerri Province development has been rather on democratic lines, and the councils now include all sorts and conditions of men, chosen frequently for their personality and progressive ideas from classes which formerly had no say in the direction of affairs.

26. A feature of the year has been the delegation to many of the smaller Native Administrations of increased financial responsibility. This has not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but has encouraged smaller units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances. Progress in this direction has been most marked in the Calabar Province where three new separate clan Treasuries have been instituted and four more will soon come into being. Two other clans have their own safes in which to keep enough money to cover their current expenses. In all eleven new Native Treasuries have been approved during the year.

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## CHAPTER III.

### POPULATION.

#### Tribal Distribution.

27. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—



Hausa	...	...	...	...	...	3,604,016
Ibo	...	...	...	...	...	3,172,789
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	...	3,166,154
Fulani	...	...	...	...	...	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	...	...	...	...	...	930,917
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	...	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	...	...	...	...	...	573,605
Edo	...	...	...	...	...	507,810
Nupe	...	...	...	...	...	326,017
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	...	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

### General.

28. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory) ... ..	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only ... ..	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory) ... ..	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only ... ..	16,581	374,872

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

29. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

30. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

31. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.<sup>(1)</sup> The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

### Birth and Death Rates.

32. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in the townships of Calabar, Kano and Port Harcourt and registration is also carried out in certain of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few

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<sup>(1)</sup> In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.



cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930 :—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Bende ...	Abinsi Town ...	1,339	73	35
„ ...	Doma „ ...	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City ...	89,162	35	30
„ ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

33. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years :—

#### LAGOS ' CORRECTED ' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1927	23.4	25.2
1928	23.0	26.1
1929	23.3	22.3
1930	23.0	20.5
1931	22.3	17.8
1932	24.6	17.9
1933	22.1	18.9
1934	24.7	17.8
1935	23.4	19.04

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos—during recent years not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

34. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

#### Infantile Mortality.

35. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	„ „ „ „
Creek Area ... ..	233	„ „ „ „
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	„ „ „ „
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	„ „ „ „

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

36. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5.6
1923	264	5.0
1925	238	4.1
1927	175	3.2
1930	129	3.6
1931	112	2.3
1932	102	3.4
1933	137	3.0
1934	119	2.5
1935	129.6	3.0



Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

### Fertility.

37. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

38. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

39. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	/ "	/ "	"
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5.9	5 1.6	4.3
Yoruba ...	5 5.8	5 2.3	3.5
Fulani ...	5 5.8	5 1.9	3.9
Hausa ...	5 5.6	5 2.0	3.6
Banyangi ...	5 5.0	5 0.9	4.1
Ekwe ...	5 4.8	5 1.2	3.6
Keaka ...	5 4.7	5 0.5	4.2
Assumbo ...	5 4.5	5 0.4	4.1
Ijaw ...	5 2.7	4 10.8	3.9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5' 7.6" and 5' 4.7" for males and 5' 2.1" and 5' 0.0" for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

### Migration.

40. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

41. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria ... ..	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

42. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British ... ..	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians ... ..	104	235	339
3. German .. ...	7	258	265
4. French ... ..	38	108	146
5. Indians ... ..	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others ... ..	329	411	740
TOTAL ... ..	1,825	3,617	5,442



The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

43. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	
1935	3,474	3,133	6,974	7,018	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

44. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

TABLE I.  
POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE <sup>(1)</sup>.

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano ...	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria ...	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin...	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu ...	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja...	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo ...	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo ...	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri...	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

<sup>(1)</sup> Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1935.



TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND  
NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.					PERCENTAGE.		
					ADULTS.		Children.
					Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	...	...	...	...	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	...	...	...	...	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	...	...	...	...	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	...	...	...	...	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	...	...	...	...	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	...	...	...	...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin ...	...	...	...	...	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	...	...	...	...	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano ...	...	...	...	...	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger ...	...	...	...	...	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	...	...	...	...	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	...	...	...	...	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria ...	...	...	...	...	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	...	...	...	...	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	...	...	...	...	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	...	...	...	...	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	...	...	...	...	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	...	...	...	...	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	...	...	...	...	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	...	...	...	...	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	...	...	...	...	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	...	...	...	...	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	...	...	...	...	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	...	...	...	...	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo ...	...	...	...	...	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	...	...	..	...	27·3	33·7	39·0

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

## Main Diseases and Mortality.

45. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 657,912 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1934, 31% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	...	...	57%
Malaria	...	...	17%
Syphillis	...	...	6%
Gonorrhœa	...	...	11%
Dysentery	...	...	3%
Leprosy	...	...	1%
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.5%
Other diseases	...	...	4.5%

Of the 2,981 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1934 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	...	...	27%
Affections of Respiratory System	...	...	19%
Affections of Digestive System	...	...	11%
Affections of Nervous System	...	...	4%
Other diseases	...	...	39%

46. In January, 1935, one fatal European case of yellow fever was reported from Kano Province, but no other case has been notified during the year.

47. Smallpox was again prevalent in the Northern Provinces throughout 1935, the incidence being particularly high in Bauchi Province. No outbreak of any great severity occurred in Southern Provinces during the year.

48. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

<i>Years.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>
1924	...	414
1925	...	104
1926	...	497
1927	...	155
1928	...	519
1929	...	188
1930	...	65
1931	...	5
1932	...	—
1933	...	—
1934	...	—
1935	...	—



49. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1934 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	... ..	1,025	2
Blackwater	... ..	16	5
<i>Africans and other</i>			
<i>Non-Europeans.</i>			
Malaria	... ..	35,486	52
Blackwater	... ..	20	3

50. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. 47,187 cases came under treatment during 1934.

51. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1934 119,728 cases of yaws, 13,472 cases of syphilis and 28,069 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

52. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

### Provisions for Treatment.

#### (a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

53. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 96 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 10 African Medical Officers and 2 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 54 European Nursing Sisters and 503 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 12 European Health Officers, 32 European Sanitary Superintendents and 130 African Sanitary Inspectors.

54. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories

at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years; for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

55. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for youths in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(b) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

56. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 145 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
In-patients ...	1,010	1,030	1,066
Out-patients ...	5,912	6,058	7,020

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,165 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from reports for the past three years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
In-patients ...	41,577	45,233	48,103
Out-patients ...	541,517	570,607	599,723

58. A widely spread system of Native Administration dispensaries came into operation in 1931; 231 of these have been established in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The dispensaries provide the African population through a staff of attendants, with treatment for common illnesses, including bismuth treatment for yaws, and are visited at regular intervals by the medical staff. In 1934 the number of patients treated was 628,065.

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of twenty-three medical men and women, twenty-one Mission Hospitals and 106 dispensaries. About 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 170 Missionaries hold dispenser permits and do useful work throughout the country.



### Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos fifteen septic tank public latrines are now in operation and a scheme, embodying the construction of twelve non-tank latrines connected to pumping stations, is now in hand. This scheme also includes the provision of three tipping dumps and a second disintegrator.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This prejudice is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research work* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression, but at the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the district concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 47,187 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area, are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

64. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and

Ilorin where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the Country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a new maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives (Grade II). The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women, who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

65. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare Centres are maintained in the Lagos Area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every Medical Centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and Volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the cases of the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces where centres established by the Medical Officers within the past two years in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

An extremely popular and successful Health and Baby week was conducted in Lagos in the early part of the year and on this occasion the town was awarded first place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition which is held under the auspices of the National Baby Week Council.

66. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Although shortage of staff has necessarily led to a curtailment in activities of this nature, it was fortunately possible in 1934-35 to detail a Medical Officer of Health to enquire into School dietaries in the Calabar area. Particular attention was paid to the general nutrition of scholars in this district and careful search for visual defects which might be due to avitaminosis resulted in the production of much useful information. It is intended to extend this inquiry when suitable officers for the work are available.



67. *Control and Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a mission society has established a colony with financial assistance from Government where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A settlement to accommodate 500 lepers has been established in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is being maintained by the Native Administration. Another colony for 500 lepers, supported entirely by the Native Administration, exists at Uzuakoli in Owerri Province. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. In addition one medical officer with special knowledge of leprosy, and five voluntary workers enlisted by Toc H in collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, are now actively engaged in leprosy work.

68. *Health Education* of the population is essential if progress is to be made. During 1934, in addition to the Health and Baby Week held in Lagos, a successful Health Week was also held at Port Harcourt and a very popular baby competition took place at Ijebu-Ode. Great interest was displayed in these "weeks", attendances at lectures and demonstrations being beyond all expectation, while the appreciation of cinema health films was especially evident. A scheme is on foot to establish a special health propaganda unit and it is hoped soon to equip a lorry with cinema projection apparatus, loudspeakers and demonstration models in order that outlying towns and villages may receive the benefits of health education.

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## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

### Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work



more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of a light steel-framed roof. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron by most natives who can afford it.

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls

touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Orders." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition. A school for Sanitary Inspectors, attended by pupils from all provinces, has been started in Kano.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable



progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

### Southern Provinces.

82. Throughout the Southern Provinces the economic revival is resulting in an increase in the numbers of houses constructed in a European style of architecture. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also

make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

### Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the



same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities (which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise) have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1935 about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. The area cleared was smaller than usual as one scheme was completed during the early part of the year, the remainder of the time being devoted to the working out of the engineering details of a further scheme. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some sixty-six houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty-two new houses built in all.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building

obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### PRODUCTION.

#### Mining.

93. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as a standard. A marked increase in the activities of the tin mining industry was noticeable during 1935. This was a direct result of the increases in the quota which took place during the year. For the first three months of 1935 Nigeria's tin quota was 40%; this was increased to 45% for the second quarter. The next began at 50% but was later increased retrospectively to 65%. The last quarter brought further increases, beginning at 75% to which an additional 10% was subsequently added. Nigeria's total quota for 1935 amounted to 6,400 tons metal. The price of the metal fluctuated from £209 to £245, commencing the year at about £230 and closing at £221. The peak figure of £245 was reached in July, but for the greater part of the year the price was in the neighbourhood of £220-£230.

94. Interest in gold was maintained during the year under review, and the total output of approximately 39,000 ounces troy showed an increase over that of 1934. The total areas held under



Exclusive Prospecting Licence amounted to approximately 203 square miles, and those under Mining Leases to 41,455 acres. To these figures should be added areas under application, amounting, in the case of Exclusive Prospecting Licences to 251 square miles, and Mining Leases to 16,930 acres. The average price of gold throughout the year was £7 2s. 1d. per ounce,—an increase of approximately 4s. 7d. compared with that of 1934.

95. Columbite now figures as one of the regular exports from Nigeria, and 403 tons were shipped to the United States of America during the year. Approximately fifteen tons of Wolfram and 1,160 tons of Silver-lead ore were won in 1935,—an increase on the 1934 output of both these minerals.

96. Prospecting operations for diamonds in the Northern Provinces were not successful in proving the existence of an economic deposit in the present river systems.

### Geological Survey.

97. During 1935 the Geological Survey has again been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in all of which sinking is being actively carried on. Arrangements are on foot to secure the necessary staff and equipment to commence sinking in Owerri Province. During the year 155 wells were brought into production, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 788.

98. In Sokoto Province, work to the south-west of Sokoto has been completed for the present and the scene of operations transferred to the north-west towards the International Boundary and to the northern part of Argungu Division. During the year twenty-three new wells were completed in this province. In Katsina Province work in Daura Emirate is nearing completion. Operations have been continued in the north-east of Katsina Emirate with satisfactory results but are being transferred westwards to the Ruma bush where the present supplies leave much to be desired.

99. Successful results have again been obtained in Gumel Emirate of Kano Province but it is expected that the early months of 1936 will see the conclusion of work in that area owing to the lack of funds. Sinking is being carried out with excellent results in the Babura and Taura districts of this province. In Bornu Province operations are gradually being extended to the west of Maiduguri and to Fika Emirate. In this area the water is usually at considerable depths and several shafts over 300 feet in depth have been constructed. Pressure rises are usually to be obtained, the greatest yet recorded measuring 119 feet.

100. In the Katagum Division of Bauchi Province sinking was commenced in the early part of the year and carried on continuously. Satisfactory results have been obtained and arrangements have been made for an extensive programme in this area.

101. The question of drilling for water by means of power drills in certain areas where, owing to various causes, subsoil water cannot be reached or economically developed by hand excavated shafts, has been under consideration for some time and a scheme involving the expenditure of approximately £33,500 from loan funds has received the approval of the Legislative Council. A modern power driven drill is on order and it is expected that it will be at work during the early part of 1936.

102. Economic geological investigations have been continued in the southern part of the gold-bearing area where topographical maps are available. An examination of the northern part of Ilorin Province was commenced and has already shown results which are worthy of further investigation.

### Colliery.

103. Mining is carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1935 the output was:—

March quarter	...	...	55,615 tons.
June quarter	...	...	66,548 „
September quarter	...	...	82,264 „
December quarter	...	...	53,391 „
			<hr/>
			257,818 tons.
			<hr/>

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor and coal tip.

### Agriculture.

104. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

105. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather



those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

106. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatments after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

107. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

108. *Palm Oil*.—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part

of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

109. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

110. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

111. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	381	1,013	2.7
1934	...	766	1,550	2.0
1935	...	1,400 (app.)	2,500 (app.)	1.8

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.



112. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent. The total number of presses in operation at present is about 173, of these nearly 120 are of the new Duchscher type.

113. *Palm Kernels*.—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a “spare time occupation”. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

114. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in “plantations”. Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these condi-

tions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

115. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

		Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton. £	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
1930-31	...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32	...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33	...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34	...	15	68,400	3,600
1934-35	...	14	77,200	5,100

116. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before



export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

117. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa fetches fifteen to twenty-five shillings per ton more than second grade, and second grade fetches ten to twenty shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £3 5s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department an improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is, on the whole, increasing:—

			Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	...	...	9%	—
1931-32	...	...	13%	—
1932-33	...	...	18%	10%
1933-34	...	...	17%	9%
1934-35	...	...	27%	5%

118. *Groundnuts*.—The groundnut (or “peanut” or “monkey-nut”) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while

the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.		
	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1930-31 ...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32 ...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33 ...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34 ...	235,000	£2 13 0
1934-35 ...	199,000	£6 19 0

119. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

120. *Cotton*.—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to



these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

			Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	...	...	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	...	...	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	...	...	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	...	...	22,000	.9d.-.8d.
1933-34	...	...	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.
1934-35	...	...	50,000	1.1d.-1.2d.

In the current season (1935-36) more cotton has been planted than ever before, the weather has been more favourable than usual, and the buying price is a little higher than last year. It is anticipated, therefore, that the record export of 1934-35 will be surpassed.

121. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

## COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	900	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.- $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6,000	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.- $\frac{7}{8}$ d.
1930-31 ...	300	$\frac{5}{8}$ d.- $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	4,000	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.- $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1931-32 ...	—	—	1,300	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.- $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.- $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1933-34 ...	118	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2,884	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.
1934-35 ...	150	$\frac{5}{8}$ d.	5,208	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.

A further increase is anticipated in 1935-36.

122. *Benniseed*.—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed (“benniseed”) chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

123. *Ginger*.—A new industry was also started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good “seed-ginger”, demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1930-31	...	...	16 tons.
1931-32	...	...	40 „
1932-33	...	...	53 „
1933-34	...	...	86 „
1934-35	...	...	221 „

There is every prospect of continued increase.



124. *Export of Fruit*.—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and 1,000 cases in 1935. The fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers this year started planting budded grape fruit trees of the “export” variety (“Marsh Seedless”) and it seems that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible for a few years until these trees begin to fruit, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be “glutted” but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is very far from being an easy one to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful.

125. *Rice Production*.—Experiments have been made by the local Native Administration and the Agricultural Department for two years now in rice growing in the tidal mangrove swamps near Warri. Good crops have been obtained, a few native farmers have made rice farms under the instruction of the Agricultural Department, and there seems to be every reason to anticipate a rapid expansion of this profitable new industry.

126. *Tobacco Production*.—In conjunction with the British American Tobacco Company the Agricultural Department has arranged for a number of farmers both in the Northern and

Southern Provinces to grow and cure superior tobacco. The sole objective, for the present at all events, is to find a new market for a very cheap cigarette among those who are too poor to be able to buy imported cigarettes. The work is still at a strictly experimental stage as the experiment has only been in progress for two seasons and the new cigarette has only recently been put on the market.

127. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

128. *Food Crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. Food is cheap at present.

129. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres



in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department. The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years :—

Year.	Total number of farmers at end of year.			
1931	...	...	...	44
1932	...	...	...	112
1933	...	...	...	173
1934	...	...	...	286
1935	...	...	...	692

130. Little damage has been done to crops by locusts since 1931 and, as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now extremely cheap. The number of locusts has on the whole become less each year, and there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

### Forestry.

131. Mahogany and Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), continue to be the chief timbers exported although the continental market for Obeche has fallen off considerably. There has been an increase in the exploitation of the newer species, e.g., Sapelewood, Agba (*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*), Ebony, Opepe (*Sarcocephalus diderrichii*), Idigbo (*Terminalia ivorensis*), *Mansonia*, *Distemonanthus* and *Berlinia*, which were seldom exploited from timber areas a few years ago. Prices for the well known Nigerian export timbers have remained very firm and there has been a rise in the average price per species owing to restrictions in the quantities and the improved quality of the logs resulting from improved methods of preparation.

132. There has also been a marked development in the local sawn timber trade both as regards supplies for local use and for export. In the few sawmills that are available, overtime work

is being done to meet the demands from local and home markets. The large privately-owned sawmill at Sapele has now been completed and should be operating to its full capacity in 1936. The local native and northern markets for sawmill timber are very slow in developing to any extent owing to high cost of transport in Nigeria.

133. The majority of the accessible and exploitable Forest Reserves have now been enumerated and it is hoped that during 1936 this will be followed by the exploitation of an increased range of timbers. The preparatory steps are also being taken to follow up this more intensive commercial exploitation by regeneration of species of value on a large scale.

134. Forest reservation again made slow progress but several proposals have been adopted for the reservation of areas in provinces in which sufficient reserves have not been constituted to permit of the release of the remainder of the province from the Forestry Ordinance. As a result of the assumption of Forestry administration by the Benin Native Administration—under the direction of two officers seconded from the Forestry Department—Native Administrations in other provinces have also started to participate in Forestry administration: it is not anticipated, however, that there are many divisions in which Forestry administration can be financially self-supporting. The increased interest taken by the Native Administrations in Forestry should increase the prospects of reservation, protection and improvement of such forest areas as are available, and do something to prevent uncontrolled shifting cultivation and wanton destruction of trees.

135. Investigation of new timbers still continues and local and home tests are being carried out to discover possible uses for them. Other activities in the Utilisation section have been the development of a method of producing mangrove extract for tanning purposes.

136. The Government exploitation commenced in the Mamu Reserve, in connection with silvicultural experiments, has developed into an industry which is supplying to the Nigerian Railway an average of 200 pit sawn sleepers per month. An exploitation scheme in Benin division to make use of less valuable economic trees from land to be converted into farms was commenced in May and has already developed, under Native Administration management, into a scheme which supplies the Native Administration and some of the local requirements in timber from the Native Administration depot: the scheme is run in conjunction with a furniture making industry.



137. In the Northern Provinces increased attention has been focussed on the question of desiccation and erosion and a proposal to form an Anglo-French Commission to tour the desiccated areas adjacent to the northern frontier is under consideration.

138. Minor forest products such as piassava fibre, copal, gums, beeswax and shea nuts continue to be developed but have not responded so readily as timber to the general rise in prices.

### Livestock.

139. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and consequently with the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population, the estimated figures showed in 1935 that there were in the Northern Provinces 2,679,737 cattle, 1,600,136 sheep, 4,902,795 goats, 184,287 horses, 494,311 donkeys, fourteen mules, 2,045 camels, 49,432 swine, and thirty-five ostriches.

140. There has been considerable improvement in the price level of livestock and their products during the latter half of the year. This applies particularly to cattle and first class hides, many of the latter being sold at an increase of 30% on their 1934 price. The trade in cattle from the north to the southern markets has also shown renewed activity recently and accounts for almost one half of the cattle which are sold in Northern Nigeria for slaughter. This is illustrated by the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered in the north was 245,947 whilst those crossing Jebba bridge on foot for slaughter in Ilorin and further south was approximately 80,000. In addition many cattle enter south-eastern Nigeria in the region of Makurdi.

141. In past years the uncontrolled movement of trade cattle, particularly those coming from neighbouring French Territory, has been the chief cause of outbreaks of epidemic disease among the herds of Nigeria, but an Order made in December, 1934, by certain of the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces to prevent the unrestricted movement of cattle across the International boundary has done much to eliminate this source of infection. Under the Order all trade cattle must be inspected either at an Inspection Station or at a Control Post. The former have been established on the main trade cattle routes near the International boundary and deal with cattle entering Nigeria from French Territory. The Control Posts form a chain along the main cattle routes throughout Northern Nigeria. All trade cattle, both Nigerian and French, must be inspected at all the Control Posts

which lie on the particular route that they are following. Diseased animals are not permitted to proceed on their journey, while those that are healthy, but susceptible, are given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest, and in many cases, against pleuro-pneumonia. During 1935, the number of cattle, mainly of French origin, which passed through various Inspection Stations, was approximately 160,000.

142. *Disease Control.*—On the whole, the situation with regard to the control of disease has been satisfactory. For the most part, the outbreaks of rinderpest that have occurred have been easily suppressed. This is entirely due to the high percentage of artificially immunised animals that occur among the cattle population. Pleuro-pneumonia, blackquarter, anthrax, piroplasmiasis and trypanosomiasis have caused losses in minor degree. During the year, approximately 300,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 450,000 against blackquarter, 85,000 against pleuro-pneumonia, and 15,000 against anthrax. In addition, fifty were treated for piroplasmiasis, and 17,000 for trypanosomiasis.

143. During the year an antirabic vaccine for use in dogs became available from the Veterinary Laboratory and has been used more especially among dogs owned by Europeans in townships where the disease has occurred. It is hoped by its extensive application as a prophylactic inoculation to limit the number of outbreaks which are yearly becoming more frequent in Northern Nigeria. Since May, when the vaccine was first issued, some 1,410 dogs have been inoculated.

144. *Improvement of Livestock.*—Now that the cattle owners need not fear the loss of their entire herds owing to outbreaks of disease, they are turning their attention more and more to the improvement of their herds by selective breeding. The facilities offered by the Veterinary Department for the castration of their scrub bulls is much appreciated. During 1935, 1,500 such animals were dealt with. Further evidence of livestock improvement by selective breeding is to be found in Sokoto Province where the local breed of goat known as the red Sokoto goat, long famed for the high quality of its skin, was in danger of total extinction through promiscuous breeding with other types. Now, under the supervision of the Veterinary Department the breed is being re-established by the castration of the inferior types and the issue by the Native Administration of red male goats true to type. Since the inauguration of the scheme in February some 20,000 goats have been castrated in Sokoto Province alone. A beginning has been made with the same scheme of improvement in other provinces.



145. *Hides and Skins*.—The export trade in hides and skins, especially goat skins, is considerable and is a source of considerable wealth to native stock owners and traders. During 1934, hides and skins to the value of £715,479 were exported. The scheme, adopted several years ago, for the improvement of hides and skins in the Northern Provinces, is now well established and has proved a valuable asset to the country. The same scheme has now been adopted in many of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces where the butchers are beginning to realise that it is to their own advantage to have well prepared hides and skins.

146. *Clarified Butter-fat. (Ghee)*.—Having demonstrated that the manufacture of Ghee in Nigeria is an economic proposition, the Veterinary Department has now given up the work and it has been taken over by a commercial firm. This firm, which has set up two small factories, one near Jos and one in Kano, is believed to have exported, during 1935, 400 tons of ghee and butter.

147. *Animal Clinics*.—The Veterinary clinics, established in various townships in Northern Nigeria, continue to do most excellent work particularly among the native-owned pack animals. The Orders for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made by the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces under the Native Authority Ordinance, which came into force during the year, have thrown a great amount of work on the clinics. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Orders have done much to encourage owners to take a more sympathetic attitude toward the sufferings of their animals.

148. *Veterinary School*.—The first batch of pupils who underwent training at the Kano Veterinary School are now working for the Department either doing inoculations in the field or in charge of Inspection Stations, Control Posts or Animal Clinics. The course of training has proved invaluable and, in time, some of the best of these men should be capable of performing their duties without requiring much European supervision. Up to the present, forty-four pupils have completed this Veterinary training.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### COMMERCE.

149. The year under review has shown a decided upward trend and the optimistic view expressed last year has been justified. Prices of produce advanced in January and maintained a fairly high figure during the year.

150. The total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£	
Import ... ..	7,735,622	
Export ... ..	11,601,233	
Total ...	<u>£19,336,855</u>	

an increase of £5,099,375 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows an increase of £2,371,942 and that of exports an increase of £2,727,433. The value of transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £383,234 compared with £172,518 on the previous year an increase of £210,716 on the previous year.

151. The value of specie imported in 1935 was £495,485 an increase of £424,111 on the previous year; £434,932 was the value of specie exported this year as against £1,204,426 the previous year; a decrease of £769,494.

152. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £7,353,759 an increase of over 45% compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £11,585,931 show an increase of over 30% compared with the previous year.

153. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 53.09% of the total trade compared with 50.34% in the previous year, showing an increase of 2.75%, imports at 59.81% showing an increase of 1.8% and exports at 48.61% showing an increase of 2.83%; the United States of America with 8.15% of the trade a decrease of .21% and Germany with 11.62% an increase of 2.27%. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa, only India has appreciable import trade.

154. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1934.	1935.	Increase + Decrease —
United Kingdom ... ..	2,222,946	3,391,177	+ 1,168,231
Holland... ..	31	176	+ 145
Germany ... ..	1,472	1,944	+ 472
Other Countries ... ..	40,080	2,876	— 37,204
Total ... ..	<u>2,264,529</u>	<u>3,396,173</u>	<u>+ 1,131,644</u>
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom ... ..	63,411	47,512	— 15,899
U. S. America ... ..	2,210,991	3,069,260	+ 858,269
Other Countries ... ..	4,195	6,113	+ 1,918
Total ... ..	<u>2,278,597</u>	<u>3,122,885</u>	<u>+ 844,288</u>



Gin, Imperial Gallons.		1934.	1935.	Increase + Decrease -
United Kingdom ...	...	17,461	23,202	+ 5,741
Holland ...	...	41,405	54,052	+ 12,647
Germany ...	...	459	127	- 332
Other Countries ...	...	5	...	- 5
Total ...	...	<u>59,330</u>	<u>77,381</u>	<u>+ 18,051</u>
Salt (Other than table), Cwts.				
United Kingdom ...	...	822,226	882,774	+ 60,548
Germany ...	...	23,068	60,582	+ 37,514
Other Countries ...	...	74,126	35,156	- 38,970
Total ...	...	<u>919,420</u>	<u>978,512</u>	<u>+ 59,092</u>
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.				
United Kingdom ...	...	1,782	427	- 1,355
U. S. America ...	...	2,105,556	1,864,357	- 241,199
Germany ...	...	7,451	19,269	+ 11,818
Other Countries ...	...	2,363,923	3,977,669	+ 1,613,746
Total ...	...	<u>4,478,712</u>	<u>5,861,722</u>	<u>+ 1,383,010</u>
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.		£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	789,881	1,986,206	+ 1,196,325
Italy ...	...	10,839	104,069	+ 93,230
Germany ...	...	15,366	73,694	+ 58,328
Holland ...	...	26,196	72,983	+ 46,787
France ...	...	1,450	3,019	+ 1,569
Russia ...	...	83,464	38,473	- 44,991
Japan ...	...	292,332	35,692	- 256,640
Other Countries ...	...	83,028	208,855	+ 125,827
Total ...	...	<u>1,302,556</u>	<u>2,522,991</u>	<u>+ 1,220,435</u>
Kola Nuts, Value.		£	£	£
Gold Coast ...	...	179	5,657	+ 5,478
Sierra Leone ...	...	2,263	1,030	- 1,233
Other Countries ...	...	168	381	+ 213
Total ...	...	<u>2,610</u>	<u>7,068</u>	<u>+ 4,458</u>
Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.				
U. S. America ...	...	1,098,515	1,134,732	+ 36,217
United Kingdom ...	...	2,458	1,252	- 1,206
Other Countries ...	...	1,379,416	1,335,740	- 43,676
Total ...	...	<u>2,480,389</u>	<u>2,471,724</u>	<u>- 8,665</u>

155. Cigarettes and Tobacco both showed large increases, the former by over a million hundreds and the latter by over three quarters of a million pounds weight. In fact, all the chief commodities show increases except kerosene where a decrease of 8,665 gallons is recorded. The figures for ex-bond kerosene are not available, but it is probable that the actual consumption gallonage will indicate an improvement over 1934.

156. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	12,616,941	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,735,622
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,873,800	11,601,233
Total ...	27,645,565	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,237,480	19,336,855
Imports of Specie ..	83,096	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374	495,485
Exports of Specie ...	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,426	434,932
Total ...	228,787	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,800	930,417
Grand Total ...	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,513,280	20,267,272

1930 to 1934 figures are final. 1935 figures do not include Parcels by parcel post. Subject to revision.

157. No new markets have been found for Nigerian products though substantial increases are shown in the export of palm oil to Canada and South Africa. Canada absorbed 12,000 tons and South Africa 1,150 tons. Poland's purchases of palm kernels is steady at 8,136 tons but Denmark's receipts fell from 10,600 to 5,780. Denmark also took 6,000 tons less groundnuts in 1935 than in the previous year.



158. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

## PALM OIL.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	46,365	605,006	63,820	697,180	72,169	558,592	82,375	983,715
Germany	8,426	109,934	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,909	4,212	54,830
U. S. America	25,058	326,930	23,592	243,097	6,334	51,287	22,440	235,284
Holland	7,187	93,767	5,130	55,153	2,502	23,328	1,604	21,863
France	3,827	49,929	452	5,454	1,500	9,834	237	1,918
Italy	24,879	324,596	21,080	214,073	20,513	160,823	17,904	187,118
Other Countries	318	4,148	4,936	46,965	5,630	40,627	13,869	171,432
Total	116,060	1,514,310	128,696	1,384,431	112,773	885,400	142,641	1,656,160

## PALM KERNELS.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	133,687	1,161,062	102,316	759,554	139,596	758,259	140,291	1,001,368
Germany	115,242	1,001,461	104,585	749,040	77,900	434,002	105,739	758,054
U. S. America	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170	2,542	15,744	6,499	47,646
Holland	34,592	303,000	30,017	220,444	45,314	254,576	43,797	315,190
France	2,346	21,048	451	3,496	...	...	...	...
Italy	631	5,638	1,027	6,662	...	...	1,101	8,395
Denmark	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500	10,624	56,183	5,780	44,046
Other Countries	7,765	69,389	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,882	9,534	70,305
Total	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,898,522	289,447	1,590,646	312,741	2,245,004

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734	151,371	408,610
Germany ...	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877	...	...	50,704	130,340
France ...	219	474	...	...	...	...	2,007	4,902
Other Countries ...	...	...	178	373	15,941	39,608	12,856	36,073
Total ...	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,342	216,938	579,925

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	5,967	579,504	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722	8,947	1,456,752



GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £
United Kingdom	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,565	32,588	254,612	43,462	468,551
Germany	17,362	172,934	28,288	279,804	24,665	184,710	21,908	252,507
Holland	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,977	16,166	129,211	23,470	268,749
France	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,170,497	124,192	920,675	75,692	894,675
Italy	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,978	25,738	199,421	6,593	65,181
Other Countries	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,548	21,537	171,638	12,869	142,927
Total	188,123	1,873,831	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267	183,994	2,092,590

Cocoa.

United Kingdom	14,664	301,742	17,819	353,337	17,054	288,880	25,783	479,742
Germany	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594	11,775	207,303
U. S. America	16,888	347,440	12,080	216,595	26,646	431,997	28,951	520,106
Holland	21,047	432,988	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653	19,956	348,786
France	61	1,244	...	...	...	...	16	216
Other Countries	1,108	22,798	893	14,793	1,800	26,312	1,661	27,673
Total	71,035	1,461,451	60,737	1,143,627	77,982	1,290,436	88,142	1,583,826

159. The export figures recorded above are remarkable in that four of the products show record tonnages. Palm oil at 142,641 tons shows an increase of 6,840 tons over 1930, the previous record year. Palm kernels show an increase of 23,294 tons over 1934 and cocoa 10,160 tons over the highest figure previously recorded. The figure for cotton lint is 37,623 cwt. higher than that for 1926. It is probable that the decrease shown in ground-nuts is the result of a greater area of land being planted under cotton.

160. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. A new column has been added showing the average prices ruling during 1934 for comparison with previous years. The figures show clearly the marked improvement which has taken place during 1935:—

### WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).

	Average for the year 1934.	Average for the year 1935.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LAGOS.														
Palm Kernels per ton	3 12 10	6 7 2	5 16 8	6 7 11	5 18 6	6 0 5	6 9 8	6 2 11	5 2 7	5 8 7	5 15 7	7 8 2	7 13 3	8 1 4
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	3 2 9	8 4 2	7 0 5	9 1 8	9 8 2	6 14 0	8 5 10	7 8 0	6 16 1	7 16 8	8 4 7	9 12 7	8 12 6	9 9 1
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	4 19 1	10 11 3	9 2 0	11 12 5	12 9 0	9 16 11	10 15 8	9 18 2	8 6 8	9 16 8	10 4 7	11 19 6	10 19 4	11 14 1
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14 19 11	16 15 3	17 9 4	17 9 1	16 13 2	16 5 0	...	...	...	...	15 1 2	16 19 10	16 16 1	17 8 8
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	14 3 9	16 3 11	16 14 4	16 14 1	16 1 11	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	14 11 2	16 9 10	16 6 1	16 18 8
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	13 1 2	15 15 2	16 4 2	16 4 1	15 11 11	15 5 0	...	...	...	...	13 16 6	16 4 10	16 1 1	16 13 8
KANO.														
Groundnuts per ton	2 14 4	7 14 11	7 13 2	8 17 0	7 19 2	8 2 6	8 17 2	8 13 0	8 2 6	7 6 0	6 11 9	7 2 9	6 10 4	7 4 1



161. In the hides and skins trade, the exports under cattle hides and goatskins show an increase of 2,373,118 lb. over 1934 figures; the decrease in the export of sheepskins was 135,456 lb.

The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

## CATTLE HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,326	2,583,800	56,586
Germany	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204	421,873	10,507
Holland	...	...	13,904	348	33,297	870	152,333	3,798
U. S. America	...	...	19,002	950	...	...	...	...
France	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961	2,799,440	70,543	2,948,752	66,724
Other Countries	938,570	27,776	1,852,080	45,464	2,706,812	68,118	3,433,691	83,962
Total	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879	7,738,019	189,061	9,540,449	221,577

## SHEEPSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	174,819	14,103	171,699	7,613	370,272	22,827	423,531	26,261
Germany	20,065	1,505	...	...	211	11	195	14
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	718,805	53,910	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,729	1,105,065	69,917
France	1,045	157	2,203	146	4,413	276	3,550	171
Other Countries	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	40,177	913
Total	959,901	76,081	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,879	1,572,518	97,276

## GOATSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416	1,463,771	114,040	1,994,688	166,581
Germany	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049	32,963	2,976
Holland	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	7,392	570
U. S. America	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	2,350,149	211,154
France	195,288	19,177	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168	510,548	44,373
Other Countries	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	216,845	27,183
Total	3,605,347	373,416	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,601	5,112,585	452,837

162. *Shipping*.—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempsters mailboats sailings continue fortnightly, the vessels proceeding alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England is fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931 ... ..	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932 ... ..	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933 ... ..	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934 ... ..	388	795,549	527	930,219	915	1,725,768
1935 ... ..	453	975,452	594	1,027,440	1,047	2,002,892

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931 ... ..	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932 ... ..	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933 ... ..	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934 ... ..	381	781,389	534	946,372	915	1,727,761
1935 ... ..	450	970,747	600	1,043,645	1,050	2,014,392



163. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing and the tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increases; the highest on record during the past five years.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ... ..	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932 ... ..	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,751	324,847	803,601
1933 ... ..	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934 ... ..	248,648	69,439	318,087	518,355	425,111	943,466
1935 ... ..	312,964	87,590	400,554	606,014	373,263	979,277

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

164. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

165. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The improvement in economic conditions generally has led to a slight increase in the prices of native foodstuffs. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

166. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from

their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

167. In the Southern Provinces the improvement in the price of produce for export has been reflected by a general revival of interest in production and there is a tendency, which is particularly noticeable in the Calabar Province, on the part of men of varying degrees of education, who have hitherto sought nothing but clerical employment, to engage once more in agriculture.

### Unskilled Labour.

168. *Wages*.—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

- (a) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.
- (b) Casual labour hired by the day for portage, etc.
- (c) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

169. Class (a) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the improvement in trade the wages of this class of labour rose and in the Onitsha Province increased during the year from 1d.-2d. to 2d.-4d. In most other districts the average wage was rather higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

170. Class (b) is to be found both in the towns and in the outlying villages and the average wage, which varies between 3d. and 7d. for ordinary casual labour, shows an improvement on last year, while carriers are engaged at rates varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile.

171. The daily wages paid to class (c) vary from 4d. to 10d., the highest wages being paid on timber concessions in the Benin Province.



In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour in the gold fields is usually paid at 1s. 6d. per dwt. of gold won, but in some cases as little as 1s. 3d. and in others something over the standard rate has been paid.

172. *Cost of Living*.—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

173. In Lagos wages fell considerably during the three years prior to 1935 and have not yet shown any marked increase. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

174. The effect of the trade depression was more acutely felt in Lagos, where there is a considerable wage-earning population, than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is still a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

### Salaried Classes.

175. In the Southern Provinces the amount of skilled labour available has increased in some areas during the year, and has resulted in a small decrease in the minimum rate of wages, which has fallen to 10d. a day in the Owerri Province. The maximum rate remains about 4s. a day.

In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

176. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subletting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

177. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported food-stuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. It was found possible on 1st April to abolish the temporary levy, which had been in force since May, 1933, on the salaries of all persons employed by the Government except those receiving £50 or less per annum. Few of the Native Administrations have, however, found it possible yet to increase their expenditure on salaries.

### Europeans.

178. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934, which are still in force. As previously mentioned the temporary levy on official salaries was removed on 1st April.



## CHAPTER IX.

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

## Education.

179. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

180. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

181. It was found possible, with a return to rather more prosperous conditions, to restore the cut which had been made in the budget item of grants to Missions. It would, however, be necessary to increase this item considerably, if allowance were to be made for the number of trained teachers who, coming out of the Mission Training Colleges year by year, replace untrained teachers in aided schools.

182. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

183. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now Medical Assistants, Engineers and Masters at work in the country, having completed their period of training. Students of the Agricultural Course, now in their third year, are having their practical training at the Agricultural School at Ibadan, a Commercial Class will be started in January, and a class of Surveyors and of Mechanical Engineers is contemplated.

184. Plans for the erection of a College at Kaduna, which will take the place of the Katsina College, are now well advanced, and it is hoped to have the new building completed in a year. Katsina College, which was originally a Training College for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training for Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

185. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

186. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

187. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

188. Queen's College, Lagos, suffered considerably during the course of the year from shortage of staff, as for financial reasons the vacancy for one of the two Assistant Mistresses was left unfilled. The College is becoming increasingly popular in spite of the temporary staffing difficulties and only a fraction of those who apply for admittance can be taken.

A considerable proportion of the boarders are Ibo girls from east of the Niger.

189. Girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces have been in existence at Kano and Katsina since 1930 and two were opened during 1934 at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

From the start these schools have been a success and since they have been opened, girls also attend with the boys at some of the elementary day schools. The next step will be a training institution for teachers.

190. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 407 with an enrolment of 19,310. In addition there were 37,154 Koran Classes with 208,280 pupils and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,127 with an enrolment of 188,818.



### Welfare Institutions.

191. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A proposal for a similar institution by the Ekiti Native Administration in the Ondo Province is under consideration. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

192. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

193. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

194. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

195. Political and mutual aid societies are growing in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

196. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

197. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.



198. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team composed entirely of Africans beat every side in Nigeria during the year under review.

199. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

200. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and

library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

201. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna, Kaduna, Kano and Jos. At the end of 1935 there were eighteen Guide companies, four Ranger companies and four Brownie packs. The three troops of Boy Scouts, who at Ijebu Ode in 1934, saved from lynching by the infuriated crowd the man who attempted to murder the Awujale, have each received a certificate of merit. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Troops, Scouts ... ..	111	113	91	80
Packs, Wolf Cubs ... ..	19	20	15	17
Crews, Rover Scouts ... ..	12	8	7	6
<hr/>				
Scouts ... ..	3,197	2,838	2,443	2,167
Wolf Cubs ... ..	408	348	204	192
Rover Scouts ... ..	182	142	135	102
Scouters ... ..	219	197	178	156
Cubmasters ... ..	18	14	14	14
Rover Scout Leaders ... ..	9	12	6	5
Commissioners ... ..	35	20	11	13

202. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.



## CHAPTER X.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

203. *General.*—The Communications Board has lapsed. A scheme for the co-ordination of Railway, Port Working and Marine services under a central authority, with Port Advisory Boards for the Ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, is at present under consideration.

**Marine.**

204. The activities of the Marine Department have increased very little during the year. Efforts have been made to maintain in a high state of efficiency all aids to shipping, which include the pilotage service, towage, lighthouses, buoys and beacons. Dredging has been carried out as usual on Lagos Bar and in the Harbour, and the transport services in connection with the carriage of coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and of mails between Lagos and Sapele have also been maintained. Reclamation at Apapa was re-commenced in September in connection with the construction of a new aviation landing ground, and at the end of the year 425,200 tons of spoil had been pumped ashore.

205. *Harbours.*—Navigable conditions at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar harbours remain satisfactory. Constant dredging is necessary in Lagos Harbour for the maintenance of the entrance channel and the channels to the various berths.

206. Frequent surveys of Forcados Bar show that the channel is slowly deteriorating. The exposed position of the channel renders dredging impracticable without preliminary revetment work on a large scale and involving enormous expenditure.

Extensive shoaling which took place in the Cawthorne Channel Entrance caused much concern amongst the Shipping Community on account of the casualties to shipping and the necessary reduction in the draught of vessels using this route to Abonema, but a detailed survey made of Boler Creek, showed that vessels could proceed to Abonema by this route with a greater degree of safety, and at a deeper draught than the Cawthorne Channel Entrance would admit. Boler Creek was therefore opened to shipping in September, and Cawthorne Channel has been abandoned.

The Weather Channel over Akassa Bar shows a steady improvement. Vessels can now enter the port of Akassa under more favourable conditions and at a deeper draught than has hitherto been considered advisable.

**Lagos Harbour.**

207. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory though as usual constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the required depths.

208. Although the movements of the foreshore at one, three, five and ten miles on either side of the harbour entrance are not so marked as in previous years, the foreshores remain in an unstable state and more particularly is this the case immediately under the lee of the East Mole. The continual heavy surf in June and the rapid erosion of the beach at one particular place in the immediate vicinity of Victoria village made it appear possible that the sea might inundate the village during the year, but a certain amount of filling was successfully carried out in this area and any further danger thereby prevented.

209. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has been completed. The work of widening Denton Causeway and its road approaches has also been completed.

### Railway.

210. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,178 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 842 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The Eastern line commences at Port Harcourt, joining the Western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

211. During the early part of the year drainage and improvements to banks and cuttings were carried out on the section of the track between Minna and Kaduna Junction, the relaying and re-alignment of which was completed in 1934. A comprehensive programme for the strengthening of bridges on the main line is being undertaken.

212. The Gross Earnings of the Railway for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, were £2,007,674 or £139,502 in excess of the 1933-34 figure. The total expenditure during this period amounted to £1,038,758 with net receipts of £968,916. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,046,226 and the balance of £77,310 was obtained from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 52.01% as against 57.59% in 1933-34.

213. The total number of passengers carried was 5,080,016 a decrease of 99,190 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 660,615 tons—an increase of 33,140 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock.



214. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1935 is placed at £1,938,635, and the approximate expenditure, including operating costs and interest on capital, is expected to amount to £2,098,072.

215. During the year 191 stations and twenty-three halts were open for traffic. Two new halts named Inisa and Erin Ile have been built at miles  $199\frac{1}{2}$  and  $210\frac{1}{4}$  respectively from Iddo.

216. From the 1st October, the Minna-Baro Branch Line was closed for passenger traffic; the conveyance of goods being restricted to specified days. This course was necessitated by the need for extensive culvert renewals and strengthening of bridges.

217. A serious washout occurred on this branch near Bakoji in July, 150 feet of bank being washed away. Traffic was interrupted from 23rd July to 4th August. In September another heavy washout near Enugu, on the Eastern Railway, resulted in a train being derailed. A bank twenty feet high was washed away for forty feet, traffic was held up for four days and it was necessary to build a deviation before it could be resumed.

218. To relieve the pressure on the booking offices caused by the heavy increase in third class passengers, Automatic Electric Ticket Printing Machines for the issue of platform,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. third class tickets to suburban stations have been installed at Iddo, Ebute Metta and Ebute Metta Junction Stations.

219. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were made, the more important being as follows:—

- (a) The haulage charges for movements within port areas were revised also the regulations and charges for the handling and storage of transhipment, overcarried, and unclaimed cargo.
- (b) Rates for conveyance of nickel and copper coins were considerably reduced, the same rate applying to both passenger and goods train services.
- (c) Monthly third class season tickets between Iddo and Agbado stations were introduced.
- (d) Various rates were reduced including the special rates for staple commodities such as cotton, palm oil and palm kernels.

220. In the workshops section of the Mechanical Department, the repair output was:—

- 130 Locomotives.
- 100 Coaching vehicles.
- 997 Goods vehicles.

In addition the conversion of one engine from an obsolete type was completed; five new third class coaches, fifty new cattle wagons, and eighty-three new covered wagons suitable for a load of 25 tons were put into service. The new third class coaches seat 114 persons and are equipped with roof ventilators; a water supply for drinking purposes is provided. The new cattle wagons are capable of holding an average of twenty-two head of cattle; they are equipped with roofs, as protection from the sun and collapsible canvas troughs for drinking water. Ventilation has also received careful attention. The bodies of the new covered goods wagons were built by African employees at Ebute Metta Workshops and are of Nigerian Timber throughout. The programme of modernising locomotive stock continued throughout the year. Two new boilers were completed and the building of three is in progress. Stock rebuilt and put into service during the year comprised:—

- 5 Third class coaches.
- 17 Goods brake vans.
- 36 Covered goods wagons, 20-ton capacity.

All timber used on these vehicles was of Nigerian origin. Further progress has been made in standardising component parts for covered goods wagons.

221. As regards the Running Section of the Machanical Department, Improvement Classes for African engine-men continued throughout the year and are now held at Zaria, Minna and Enugu. A great deal of interest is displayed in these classes by African engine-men and it is hoped later to include Artisan staff.

222. Continued attention has been given to oil and coal consumption and, as a result of revised oil rations, it has been possible to obtain a considerable decrease in the oil consumption per 100 miles. Experiments have been carried out with firegrates and fireboxes with a view to improving combustion and reducing consumption of coal.

223. Close attention has been given to increasing the efficiency of Running Shed African staff, many of whom have not had the advantage of serving a regular workshop apprenticeship. Increased efficiency in this direction will result in improved condition of engines in traffic.

224. For the use of relief crews on extended engine runs between Enugu and Kaduna two caboose vans were put into service. Locomotives in the Eastern District are now operated entirely by African engine-men.

Orders placed in England during the year included—

- (a) 50 New cattle wagons.
- (b) 4 Garratt Locomotives.
- (c) 31 Covered goods wagons.



225. During the year under review, the motor service, maintained on the Zaria-Sokoto road, was successful. A special rate was introduced for groundnuts from points served by the N'Guru-Maiduguri experimental motor service, and approximately 1,000 tons were transported to railhead at N'Guru. It is anticipated that this traffic will increase next year. Six new diesel engined lorries of 3/3½-ton capacity, with trailers of 3-ton capacity have been ordered for the Road Motor Services in the North.

### Roads and Bridges.

#### *Public Works Department.*

226. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,775 miles. Of this total 168 miles are bituminous surfaced, 3,273 are gravelled and 334 are earth roads. 180 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials have proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction that has hitherto been practicable.

227. Two obsolete timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki roads have been replaced by standard steel spans.

228. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,192 and 11,203 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti and between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka and Kabba and Ikole.

Work is also in progress on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe.

229. There are approximately 5,943 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar roads	...	...	10 miles.
Gravel roads	...	...	1,879 „
Earth roads	...	...	4,054 „
			<hr/>
			5,943 „
			<hr/>

## Posts and Telegraphs.

230. *Mails*.—The fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented on a few occasions during the year by additional sailings. Mails are also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie, Holland West African Line and Messrs. John Holts. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

231. *Telegraphs*.—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

232. *Wireless*.—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

233. *Wireless Broadcasting*.—Improvement in the transmission from European stations and also in the design of wireless sets has caused the number of privately owned sets to increase considerably and since 1st April of this year all such sets have been licensed. In Lagos where good reception is difficult a Radio Distribution Service by land line was inaugurated on the 2nd December. Inaugural speeches were made by the Secretary of State and the Governor; the reception was excellent and the speeches were received and distributed with great clearness to the four hundred subscribers whose loud-speakers had by that date been installed and to a large number of people in the Glover Memorial Hall where special arrangements had been made for a free broadcast to give the Lagos public some idea of the possibilities of this innovation. The service has over 400 subscribers and the numbers are increasing rapidly.

234. *Telephones*.—There are twenty-one Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

(a) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.

(b) Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Itu (with call offices at Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene and Oron).



(c) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

(d) Jos and Bukuru.

In order to popularise the telephone amongst African communities in areas where no telegraphic facilities exist, a start has been made by the installation of a telephone call office at Otta, nine miles from Agege. Other outlying places will be linked up as opportunity offers.

Following the introduction of reduced rates and penny calls in Lagos last year a reduction in the flat rate for residential telephones in the provinces has been introduced.

235. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers the most recently recruited group of probationer Inspectors have received their final theoretical training before going out to continue their training in semi-responsible positions. The results of external examinations taken by these officers are most encouraging. Other technical officers have also been given special courses of instructions in the school.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

### Aviation.

236. Up to the middle of 1935, there appeared to be no demand for air facilities of any elaborate nature: the landing grounds at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri were of an emergency character only, and ample notice had to be given by aviators who wished to use them. In anticipation, however, of a regular air service by Imperial Airways from England *via* Khartoum to Lagos and the Gold Coast, work has started on landing grounds at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos to bring them up to modern requirements as runway landing grounds. Reclamation work was also in progress at Apapa at the end of the year, with the object of providing facilities for this purpose. A committee has recently been appointed, consisting of the Heads of interested Departments to co-ordinate matters in connection with the development of aviation. The Director of Marine is the Registrar of Aircraft for Nigeria.

237. Four Royal Air Force aircraft, on a flight from Aden to Bathurst, landed at Maiduguri, Bauchi, Katsina, Sokoto, and Azare on their way to Bathurst, and at Sokoto, Katsina and Maiduguri on their homeward trip. Kano landing ground was also used on one or two occasions by civil flyers.

## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

238. *Banking*.—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate.

239. *Post Office Savings Bank*.—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 20% and the total of the amount deposited by 28.9%.

240. *Currency*.—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

- (a) British gold, silver and bronze coins.
- (b) West African Currency Board silver and “ alloy ” coins of the following denominations:—  
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.
- (c) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—  
1d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one-tenth pence.
- (d) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £83,300 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1934-35 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

241. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin ... ..	1,543,736	1,432,650	1,348,318
„ „ Alloy Coin ... ..	6,716,944	5,374,078	7,276,567
„ „ Nickel Bronze Coin ... ..	606,193	624,628	653,065
„ „ Currency Notes ... ..	705,140	697,024	717,295



## CHAPTER XII.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

242. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

243. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

244. Further attention has been given to the many problems which surround the question of damage to buildings by termites. Two bungalows which had been damaged in this manner have been almost completely reconstructed and anti-termite measures have been adopted for their preservation. Other bungalows are being similarly treated. Ninety-four specimens of termites, collected from various parts of Nigeria, have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. The existence of nineteen different kinds of termites (one of which is non-subterranean) has been established. A close study is being made of the fourteen varieties which are of proved economic importance and it is hoped that a means will be found for effectively combating this pest.

245. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

246. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies were normally maintained. The improvements being carried out to the supplies at Abeokuta, Calabar and Benin are almost completed. A new supply has been completed at Ife and work on the Okene supply has begun. Approval has been obtained to begin work on a small supply at Ilorin. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Ogbomosho, Zaria, Katsina and Jos were continued. At Otta and several places in Ijebu Province trial bore holes will shortly be put down.

247. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu. The units generated by the four undertakings in 1935 amounted to 9,506,144, an increase of 619,410 units over the previous year. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus and fans was £107,693, an increase of £6,439. There is a hiring scheme for cookers, refrigerators, water heaters and fans. An assisted wiring scheme operates at three of the undertakings.

The construction of the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme was completed during the year and is now managed and operated by the branch on behalf of the Egba Native Administration. The branch took over the management and operation of the Kano undertaking in April.

### CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

248. For the purpose of the administration of justice four Courts are established in Nigeria:—

- The Supreme Court.
- The High Court of the Protectorate.
- The Magistrates' Courts.
- The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These came into operation on 1st April, 1934.

249. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and for certain classes of proceedings in the Protectorate. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

250. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935:—

Offences against the person	...	...	...	739
Offences against property	...	...	...	1,486
Offences against Currency	...	...	...	15
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality	...	...	...	6,350
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	638
Total				9,228



251. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March, 1934, and was replaced by the Courts constituted by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, No. 45 of 1933. As from April 1st, 1934, in accordance with this ordinance, justice has been administered in the Protectorate by the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts and by the Native Courts established in accordance with Ordinance No. 44 of 1933. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court.

The High Court and Magistrates' Courts are open to legal practitioners who were debarred from appearing in the Provincial Courts, while major powers have been placed in the hands of Judges and Assistant Judges and minor powers have been vested in Magistrates. The powers formerly enjoyed by Administrative Officers have, for the most part, been considerably curtailed, save in the more inaccessible areas.

At the same time the Native Court system has been linked with the other Protectorate Courts by the granting of the right of appeal, by virtue of which, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the West African Court of Appeal.

The following is a statement of cases heard before the Protectorate Courts during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935 :—

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person ... ..	229	1,723	1,952
„ „ property ... ..	753	2,033	2,786
„ „ Currency ... ..	5	223	228
„ „ Public Order, Law and Morality ... ..	220	1,107	1,327
Miscellaneous offences ... ..	1,119	1,228	2,347
Total ... ..	2,326	6,314	8,640

252. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff. There are avenues of appeal to the High Court of the Protectorate and to the Governor.

253. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1934 (figures for 1935 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa ... ..	657,976	49	3,883	6,358
Bauchi ... ..	984,757	51	1,920	15,340
Benue ... ..	986,525	87	4,373	9,307
Bornu ... ..	1,044,632	38	2,792	6,956
Ilorin ... ..	453,347	37	820	4,347
Kabba ... ..	463,531	40	2,293	3,998
Kano ... ..	2,374,253	36	9,432	40,155
Katsina ... ..	1,039,109	22	2,321	12,775
Niger ... ..	461,208	44	4,504	4,335
Plateau ... ..	540,836	58	2,694	8,400
Sokoto ... ..	1,869,160	57	6,305	20,099
Zaria ... ..	428,142	26	1,390	9,758
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,303,476	545	42,727	141,828
Abeokuta ... ..	434,526	35	2,943	6,507
Benin ... ..	459,906	75	7,712	10,912
Calabar ... ..	900,285	84	9,132	24,907
Cameroons ... ..	382,501	48	2,180	5,163
Ijebu ... ..	305,408	22	2,368	2,138
Ogoja ... ..	726,233	148	6,472	5,058
Ondo .. ...	462,560	35	3,646	5,346
Onitsha ... ..	1,096,323	59	7,784	4,940
Owerri ... ..	1,616,072	104	24,210	17,567
Oyo ... ..	1,342,259	72	2,783	11,787
Warri ... ..	414,505	273	5,406	7,924
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,140,578	955	74,636	102,249



### Payment of Fines.

254. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

				Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.							
Colony	...	...	...	6,459	1,475	68	8,002
PROTECTORATE COURTS.							
Northern Provinces	...	...	...	934	812	267	2,013
Southern	„	...	...	7,094	6,095	297	13,486
Total	...	...	...	8,028	6,907	564	15,499
NATIVE COURTS.							
Northern Provinces	...	...	...	35,196	14,580	...	61,058
Southern	„	...	...	36,093	19,160	6,492	145,402
Total	...	...	...	71,289	33,740	6,492	206,460

\* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† „ „ Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ „ „ Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

255. For purposes of administration the Nigeria Police Force is divided into three areas:—the Colony in charge of a Commissioner of Police, the Northern Area in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, and the Southern Area which is administered from the Inspector-General's headquarters in Lagos.

256. The main activities of the Nigeria police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships in the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas police work is performed by Native Administration Forces in varying stages of development, the assistance of the Government police being sought as occasion demands. The

Native Administrations are taking great interest in police matters and during 1935 those of Kano, Sokoto and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces each paid for the services of an Assistant Commissioner who was lent for the purpose of organising and instructing the local Forces.

257. The chief problems confronting the police of Nigeria are the suppression of counterfeit coining and illicit distillation of spirits. Apart from these matters and a system of buying and selling of children which, fortunately, is not widespread, crime in Nigeria presents no very unusual features.

258. There has been a marked increase in the making and circulation of counterfeit coin, especially in the South-Eastern Provinces. The quality of spurious coin has improved to such an extent that at times local experts are unable to express an opinion as to whether particular coins are genuine or not. Numerous enquiries made with the intention of procuring the printing of forged West African currency notes have been addressed to printers in various parts of the world; legislation which makes such enquiries an offence has now been passed.

259. The illicit distillation of spirits is still very prevalent but it was not possible to detail an officer to conduct a special campaign against this evil until October. This officer is operating in the Owerri Province and arrangements have been made for another officer to start a similar campaign in the Calabar Province early in 1936. Illicit distillation is, however, so widespread that the salutary effect of these special campaigns is purely local.

260. From January to July, 1935, an officer conducted a campaign against slave dealing and child stealing in the Owerri Province. Reliable information has been very difficult to obtain as stolen children or slaves pass through many hands before they reach the ultimate purchasers. Cases involving twenty-seven children were dealt with, most of the children being returned to their parents. Twenty cases of slave dealing or child stealing, and cases arising directly from the traffic in children were brought before the courts. Fifteen convictions were obtained in which forty-five persons were involved. The campaign was restarted in October, and investigations are being continued.

261. The quantity of smuggled tobacco seized by the Preventive Services Police on the Eastern and Western Frontiers amounted to over 23,000 heads. This amount is a record and exceeds the total for 1934 by over one hundred per cent. Owing to the activities of smugglers beyond the former limits of the Preventive Services a police post was established at Wasimi on the Western Frontier and the northern section of the Eastern service was extended to Lip.



### Prisons.

262. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

- (a) Native Administration Prisons.
- (b) Government Prisons.

#### *Native Administration Prisons.*

263. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

264. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,110 (3,797 Northern Provinces, 313 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over six hundred and fifty inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1934 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 16.33 as compared with 15.62 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

#### *Government Prisons.*

265. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, this position being filled by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 320, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts and in the Provincial and Supreme Courts prior to the inauguration of the Protectorate Courts. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good;

there have been eleven deaths (one being a case awaiting trial) for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1935, as compared with fourteen in 1934.

266. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

267. At the close of the year forty-six prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons and thirty-three Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt and the prisons at Warri, Sapele, Forcados, Benin City, Onitsha, Buea, Kumba and Bamenda are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in charge of Administrative Officers acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents.

268. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1934 was 38,259, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	4,223	181
„ „ „ „ Provincial Court	5,433	285
„ „ „ „ Protectorate Court	7,424	334
„ „ „ „ Native Courts ...	18,385	1,994

(Figures for 1935 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1934 was 7,031.54.

269. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

270. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.



271. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

272. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

273. In the Northern Provinces prison industries, which include tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe repairing, basket making, mat weaving and chair making are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, was introduced in the Kaduna Convict Prison during the year under review and has proved an excellent innovation.

### Juvenile Prisoners.

274. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

275. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences was established at Enugu in the latter part of

1932 and on the 1st of January, 1933, accommodation was available for thirty boys. During 1933 two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is now available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year there were twenty-six boys in the institution.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1935 :—

#### Ordinances.

276. The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1935 (No. 3 of 1935), was enacted as it was considered necessary, in view of the increase in and development of wireless telegraphy, to replace the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Chapter 45) by a more comprehensive measure.

The Ordinance provides that licences for radio distribution stations, telephone broadcasting stations, land stations and coast stations shall be granted by the Governor, who shall determine the terms and conditions of the licence, and that apparatus for wireless telegraphy not used for the purposes of such stations, as, for example, the ordinary receiving sets, shall be used in virtue of licences granted in accordance with regulations made under the Ordinance. The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations with regard to the grant of such licences, and licences to deal in wireless telegraphy apparatus, the fees to be paid for licences and other matters.

277. The Protectorate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 7 of 1935). In order to obviate the necessity of appointing for the Protectorate a number of junior administrative officers as Magistrates with powers restricted to the issue of summonses, warrants and other process this Ordinance—

- (a) provides that all Administrative Officers of the Protectorate shall *ex-officio* be Justices of the Peace in the areas for which they are appointed and empowers the Governor to appoint other persons to be Justices of the Peace, and
- (b) confers upon all Justices of the Peace the limited powers specified in section 4, section 41A (3).



The Ordinance does not give Justices of the Peace any jurisdiction to try or to hold preliminary investigations in criminal causes or to try civil causes.

Section 6 supplies certain inadvertent omissions in that part of the Third Schedule to the principal Ordinance which relates to the Petitions of Right Ordinance (Chapter 8).

278. The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1935 (No. 13 of 1935), provides for the registration of titles to land in any area in the Colony or the Southern Provinces (excluding the Cameroons under British Mandate).

279. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 14 of 1935) increases the jurisdiction of Magistrates in the Colony to that of Magistrates in the Protectorate.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 15 of 1935) provides that the punishment of whipping may be inflicted by a whip, the implement used to carry out a sentence of whipping imposed by a Moslem court, as well as by "a light rod, or cane, or birch", the implements at present prescribed by section 18 of the Criminal Code.

Supplies a statement of the law relating to the criminal liability of intoxicated persons more accurately representing the law in England at the present time than that contained in section 29 of the Criminal Code.

Inserts in the Code a provision similar to that contained in section 1 (1) of the English Infanticide Act, 1922 (12 and 13 Geo. 5, ch. 18), which is to the effect that a woman who causes the death of her newly-born child at a time when she has not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child and when by reason thereof the balance of her mind is disturbed is not to be deemed to be guilty of murder but may be convicted of a felony, namely infanticide, and may be punished as if she had been guilty of the offence of manslaughter of the child.

281. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 16 of 1935) provides that where a pregnant woman is convicted of a capital offence the sentence to be passed on her is to be a sentence of imprisonment for life instead of a sentence of death.

The Ordinance also provides that a woman charged with the murder of her newly-born child may, if acquitted of murder, be convicted of the offence of concealment of birth or of infanticide, and if charged with infanticide may, if acquitted of that offence, be convicted of concealment of birth, provided in each case that the evidence warrants such a conviction.

282. The Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, 1935 (No. 17 of 1935) provides for the remission of the whole or a part of the export duty payable on palm oil produced from plantations or plots of planted oil palms which have been properly cultivated.

283. The Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935) provides for the regulation of traffic in raw gold so as to prevent the selling and buying of gold stolen from persons engaged in mining.

284. The Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935). With a view to discouraging goldsmiths from unlawfully obtaining possession of raw gold (as defined in the Gold Trading Ordinance) this Ordinance requires Goldsmiths to obtain licences and to keep books and to produce such books and their stocks of gold for inspection. Neither the Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935), nor the Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935) have yet been brought into force.

285. The Kola Tenancies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 25 of 1935) enables any kola tenancy in the township of Onitsha, or in any other part of the Protectorate to which the Ordinance may be applied by Order in Council, to be brought to an end at the instance of the grantor.

286. The Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, 1935 (No. 29 of 1935) enables the Governor in Council to make Regulations regarding the importation of plants with a view to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and diseases affecting vegetation, and for purposes connected therewith.

287. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 39 of 1935). The object of this Ordinance is to regularise the position of those producers' and marketing organisations which already exist in Nigeria and to facilitate the development of the co-operative movement and its extension to other fields of production.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

288. By Order in Council No. 36 of 1935 under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, the total quantity of regulated textiles manufactured in Japan which may be imported into Nigeria during 1936 is fixed at 2,455,000 square yards.

289. By Regulation No. 6 of 1935 provision has been made for computing the royalties payable on tin, lead, silver, gold and their ores, and on wolfram by which the value of these metals and their ores shall be deemed to be the value based on the actual London price of the metal or its equivalent.



290. Regulations No. 9 of 1935 make provision for the speedy withdrawal by a depositor in Lagos of a sum exceeding two but not exceeding ten pounds from the Post Office Savings Bank, Lagos.

291. Regulations No. 19 of 1935 make amended provision for the discipline and correction of prisoners in Government prisons.

292. By Regulations No. 20 of 1935 no oranges shall be exported from Nigeria for sale unless they are packed in a prescribed manner and have been examined by an Inspector.

293. Regulations No. 23 of 1935 make provision under section 16 of the Forced Labour Ordinance for the purposes of preventing the spread of sleeping sickness.

294. Regulations No. 24 of 1935 provide for the registration of oil palm plantations and palm oil societies, for the inspection of plantations and for the procedure to be carried out in order that a remission of export duty may be claimed under the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, No. 17 of 1935.

295. Regulations No. 25 of 1935 make provision for the control of cotton marketing by the prescription of Market Areas and Buying Areas and for the licensing of cotton buyers.

296. Regulations No. 27 of 1935 make provision for the exchange of wireless signals between ships in certain creeks, rivers or channels for the purpose of giving information as to their positions and for facilitating their navigation.

297. Rule No. 2 of 1935 made under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the levying of money due to a judgment creditor by seizure and sale of the goods of the judgment debtor.

## CHAPTER XV.

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

298. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year,	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933-34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251
1934-35 ...	7,000,625	6,876,526	384,182

299. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1935, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,314,028 and £2,206,018, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £1,103 and £31,044 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1935-36 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £5,305,104 and £4,823,650 respectively.

300. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1935, amounted to £27,964,989 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £5,408,471. This latter amount includes the two Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Funds of £2,949,686 which are classified as “Appropriated Funds” in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

301. All Nigeria Loans rank as “Trustee” Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1935, are as follows:—

<i>Amount Outstanding.</i>		<i>Description of Stock.</i>				<i>Quotation.</i>	
1.	£6,363,226	Nigeria	6%	Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	...	...	127
2.	£3,200,390	„	6%	„ „ 1936-46	...	...	103
3.	£5,700,000	„	4%	„ „ 1963	...	...	111
4.	£4,250,000	„	5%	„ „ 1947-57	...	...	116
5.	£4,263,373	„	5%	„ „ 1950-60	...	...	117
6.	£4,188,000	„	3%	„ „ 1955	...	...	100

302. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1934-35 amounted to £1,633,483 of which the Railway contributed £876,663, in respect of interest only.

303. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1935, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,490,584, which is £108,010 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1935-36. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1935. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £407,394.

304. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £473,867 on the 30th of September, 1935, and surplus funds are invested in England, in “Trustee Securities”.



305. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 1 A/c	912,024
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 2 A/c	2,037,662
Railway Renewals Fund ... ..	203,898
Marine Renewals Fund ... ..	52,914
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers ...	101,186
Electricity Renewals Fund ... ..	27,269

306. *Taxation*.—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 312-321. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

307. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1933-34 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	447,397
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	79,914
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	246,888
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	811
Income Tax, Colony ... ..	20,108
Income Tax, Protectorate ... ..	12,555
	<hr/>
	£807,673
	<hr/>

308. *Customs Tariff (Summarised)*.—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave  $\frac{7}{8}$ d., fancy weave 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.,

etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, are subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

309. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernel oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (3s. 4d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

310. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933.

The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1934-35, was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game ... ..	487
„ Liquor ... ..	6,694
„ Motor vehicles and drivers ...	56,244
„ Guns, etc. ... ..	1,719
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	2,372
Stamp duties ... ..	8,468
	<hr/>
	£75,984
	<hr/>

311. *Native Administrations.*—The 122 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1934-35 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,294,021 and £1,308,793 respectively (Northern Provinces £867,640 and £898,148; Southern Provinces £426,381 and £410,645). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£14,772) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the beginning of the financial year 1934-35, stood at £1,891,616 and at the end, after certain adjustments had been made, stood at £1,876,446 (Northern Provinces £1,392,316; Southern Provinces £484,130); all of which figures are subject to audit.

### Northern Provinces.

312. The system of direct taxation is that of a “ graduated income tax ” which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is



calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

313. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

314. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression were relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies were made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

### Southern Provinces.

315. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

316. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

317. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

318. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

319. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

320. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family. In the Calabar Province in certain areas tax has successfully been collected during the year by clan and group authorities where formerly it has been found necessary to utilise lower authorities.

321. Owing to the general improvement in prices tax collection has been rendered easier during the year and only in two small areas in the Cameroons Province has it been found necessary to make further small reductions in the rates of tax.



## CHAPTER XVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

322. His Majesty's Ships *Weston*, *Rochester* and *Bridgewater* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during the course of their West African cruises.

323. The Sultan of Sokoto has been awarded the Honorary C.M.G.

324. Mallam Saidu, Emir of Bida, who died on 19th January, has been succeeded by Muhammadu Ndayako, a son of the sixth Emir Muhammadu. Abdulahi, Emir of Agaie, died on the 20th April and has been succeeded by Aliyu the eldest surviving son of the fifth Emir. Mai Arri, Mai (Chief) of Biu, died in July and has been succeeded by his younger brother, Maina Arri.

325. Abubakr, Chief of Birnin Gwari since before the British occupation, died on the 16th of December.

326. The Law School which was founded last year has proved such a success that it is proposed to re-engage the teachers from the Sudan Law School at the termination of their agreements.

327. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V was observed in every Government station and large town by gatherings of all the Native authorities, chiefs and people. Everywhere were organised games, native plays, dancing and sports for the people and for the school children, for which medals and prizes were distributed. Entertainment and refreshments for all were arranged and in most of the stations a firework display completed the celebrations of Jubilee day.

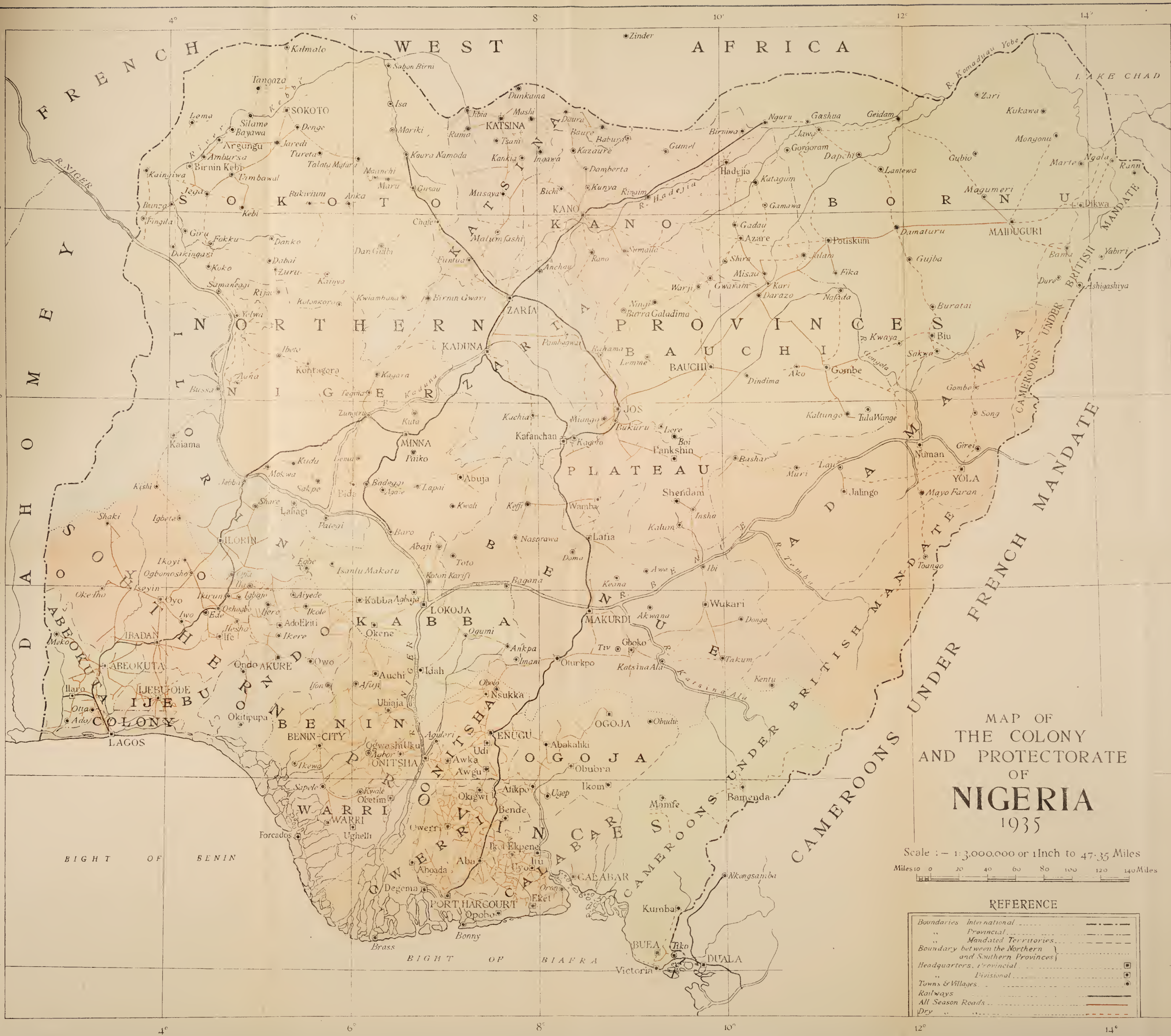
328. In Lagos the Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and it is estimated that a crowd of not less than 50,000 people attended the ceremony of Trooping the Colour which took place on the Race Course. One of the principal events of the celebrations was the performance by the Nigeria Regiment of a small Tatoo on the lines of the Aldershot Tatoo in England. The Tatoo was preceded by the broadcast of His Majesty's Speech to the multitudes on the Race Course. This was the first occasion on which a public broadcast had ever been heard in Nigeria. The reproduction was perfect and the complete silence in which it was received made an indelible impression. A Jubilee memorial Bandstand has been erected on Denton Causeway and an imposing clock tower, presented by the Syrian-Lebanese community to mark the occasion, has been placed near the War Memorial at Idumota.

## APPENDIX.

The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
<b>CUSTOMS :</b>			
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The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)	0	10	6
<b>PERIODICALS :</b>			
*Northern Provinces Annual Report ... ..	0	3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report ... ..	0	3	6
*Blue Book ... ..	1	0	0
*Staff List ... ..	0	2	6
*Nigeria Gazette (weekly) annual subscription ...	2	0	0
*Monthly Trade Summary: annual subscription ...	1	1	0
*Legislative Council Debates (various prices).			
*Trade Report ... ..	0	7	6
<b>MAPS :</b>			
Map of Nigeria, scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted) ...	0	8	6
Map of Nigeria, 1930, scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)	0	6	6
Communications Map and Guide ... ..	1	1	0

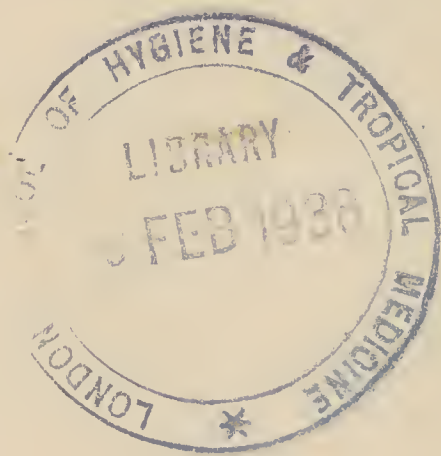




MAP OF  
THE COLONY  
AND PROTECTORATE  
OF  
**NIGERIA**  
1935

Scale 1: 1,300,000 or 1 Inch to 47.35 Miles  
Miles 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Miles

REFERENCE	
Boundaries	International
"	Provincial
"	Mandated Territories
Boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces	
Headquarters, Provincial	
" Divisional	
Towns & Villages	
Railways	
All Season Roads	
Drainage	





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## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
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## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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or through any bookseller



# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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BARBADOS.  
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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
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NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
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UGANDA.  
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## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.